Lamut, Goldi

Transbaykal Buryat, who have gone over to agriculture and are living among the Russians, are under this influence. Nevertheless their intelligence and their self-consciousness, qualities which have always been praised in them, create for them again and again a position of their own, and expression is given to this in the autonomous soviet republic and in the two national districts. 563 177

The Tungus or Evenki, as they are now named in Soviet literature, are to be encountered in all of east Siberia. Their entire number is estimated at 75,000. Of these the real Tungus, with about 30,000 people, live in an extended national district /okrug?/ west of the Yakut ASSR on the right side of the Yenisey. The main part of the remaining Tungus, who are divided into numerous small and very small splinter peoples, live in the far eastern area. To them belong the Lamut, Goldi, Olcha, Orok, Orochi, Orochon, and other smaller tribes. The Lamut, whose name is taken from the Tungus word "lamu," "the sea," live widely scattered over the entire Okhotsk coast, the upper basin of the Anadyr', and are also represented on Kamchatka. Their entire number undoubtedly cannot exceed 3,000. Only a small part of them occupy themselves with reindeer breeding. Most of them are sendentary and have fixed settlements at river mouths on the sea, where they apply themselves to catching fish and in addition are also active as hunters and dog breeders. The Lamut can be designated as sea or coastal Tungus. Their ethnology has been studied very little. Much better known are the Goldi. They live in the region of the confluence of the Amur and Ussuri and are also scattered in the valley of the Ussuri and in Sikhote-Alin'. They are settled most thickly in the valley of the Amur below Khabarovsk. Among the Goldi the Mongolian racial marks are very strongly apparent: jaw and cheek bones stand out, the nose is broad and low, hair is black and straight. They used to make their clothing in part from fishskin, and it is for this reason that they were named "Yupi-tadsy," i.e., barbarians in fish clothing, by the Chinese. At present this national costume of the Goldi has been completely displaced by clothing of Russian or Chinese origin. The Goldi occupy themselves exclusively with fishing, hunting, dog breeding, and trapping. A supply of fish is dried in the air for winter and serves then as nourishment for man and dog. /106/ Usually the fish are cooked, but in the summer they also eat them raw. They regard as delicacies raw marrow and the liver of the isiubr stag. The wagon is unknown to the Goldi as a means of transportation. In summer they use a birch bark or board boat, and in the winter dog sleds. 101 563 [142] [291] [262] [493] [501]

Chukchee, Koryak

material life of the Maritime Chukchee, who number approximately 3,000, is completely the same as that of the Eskimo. They use the same leather boat, the kayak, and the metal harpoon with a float made of an inflated sealskin, and many other things. On the other hand the Reindeer Chuckchee are completely nomadic and have shown themselves to be extraordinarily good reindeer breeders. They number only about 9,000, but they have around half a million reindeer. But still reindeer breeding does not appear to have been their original sphere, for many idioms as well as marks of their dwelling indicate that they also once lived on the banks of the sea; reindeer breeding was perhaps taken over later from the neighboring Tungus. Thus, /109/ as Bogoras (37) reports, the interior of the sleeping section of

37. V. Bogoras. The Chukchee (New York, 1904/1908).

the tent is designated as the "skin of the white bear" by the Reindeer Chukchee, even though at present not bear skin but rather only reindeer skin serves as walls and bed covering both for the Reindeer and the Maritime Chukchee. Peculiar is the belief of the Chukchee that a life after death is attained only by a person who has had a violent death, and it was not long ago that, out of a kind of sympathy, they killed their own people who were weakened by age or unfit for life; this custom is also reported among the North American Eskimo. The Chukchee, Koryak, and Kamchadal generally show many traits related to those of the Indians of northwest America, and it is for this reason that Bogoras classifies as "Americanoid" the entire group of Paleo-asiatics, including the Gilyak mentioned earlier.[1] Myths and sagas coincide both in content and in form, often down to details, with those of the northwest American Indians. Accordingly the assumption should not be dismissed that the Chukchee, Koryak, and Kamchadal once were immediate neighbors of the Indians, and that only at a later time did the Eskimo shove in between them.

The Koryak, now also designated as Nymylan, occupy the northern half of Kamchatka and the adjacent continent. Their number is estimated at around 10,000. Like the Chukchee they are divided in half into the Maritime Koryak and the Reindeer Koryak. The former are sedentary and above all fishermen, and their life approaches in significant measure that of the Eskimo. They also hunt sea animals such as the walrus, the seal, and occasionally also the whale. They are already extensively absorbed into the Russian culture and live

1 [Cf. cat. 116, pp. 118-119 -- Analyst]

133 505 is high, however, steamers get over 345 kilometers along the river as far as Chekunda, indeed on occasion as far as the mouth of the Unalta. The Bureya is important as a supply route for the gold regions on its upper course.

The Zeya and Bureya bring a great deal of wood to the Amur.

Water Flow of the Bureya

Locality	Annual Mean in cubic meters per second	Minimum in cubic meters per second
Niman Estuary	392	8
Ushumun Estuary	579	11.5
Talakan Estuary	980	19
Daldakan Estuary	1,025	19.5
Mouth	1,067	20

The Ussuri River is on the border toward Manchuria. Its length, including that of its source river, the Daubikhe, is more than 900 kilometers, its width fluctuates between 100 and 1,000 meters. It is navigable by ship for its entire course, and it is regularly traveled even though sand banks and other shallows offer obstacles on the winding course. The Ussuri line is the best opened up in terms of transportation, for the main railroad and a highway also run in the direction of the river.

•501 Water transportation in the Amur area is mostly served by small steamers with a mean of 500 indicated horse power and with a carrying capacity of their own of 250 tons. However, recently numerous larger vessels have also been employed which have been specially built for service here. As a rule wide, shallow-draft barks are used to transport goods; these barks have a carrying capacity of up to 800 tons and are mostly put together in trains of barges. The number of river steamers and tug boats in the 1930's was more than 200 and has since probably been enlarged. In addition to the transporation fleet, there is also an Amur war fleet, which has its seat in Khabarovsk and which consists of river gun boats with a size of up to 1,000 gross register tons.

133 505 The main part of Transbaykal to the west is drained by the system of the Selenga. The Selenga comes from Mongolia and rises there from the two rivers, the Ider-Gol and the Muren-Gol. The length of the Selenga is 1,272 kilometers, its river area covers 511,464 square kilometers. Not far from Kyakhta it enters the territory of Transbaykal,